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Protection against termites

The present invention relates to the field of gypsum-based composite construction materials and more specifically to gypsum blocks, also known under the name of plasterboard. Another subject of the invention is a method for the protection of dwellings against damage caused by insects of perforating type, and also the dwellings thus protected.

Gypsum blocks are widely known and used in the construction and fitting out of residential buildings. Within the meaning of the present invention, gypsum blocks is understood to mean a composite material comprising a gypsum board covered on at least one of its faces, preferably on both, with a sheet of cardboard or paper. Gypsum blocks are usually fixed to the crude material used for the construction of partitions and walls and more specifically to the wall of the said material situated inside the dwellings, whatever the material from which these partitions or walls are constructed: concrete, bricks or other. The surface condition of these blocks makes possible rapid finishing of the partition or wall thus obtained, in particular as regards the application of a coating and/or of paint and/or of wallpaper.

Moreover, it is known that these gypsum blocks are particularly liable to be attacked by insects, in particular by insects of perforating type

and more particularly by termites. In point of fact, damage caused to dwellings by these insects, and particularly by termites, can be quite considerable. Indeed, termites in particular are capable of moving
5 inside the construction materials of dwellings and of rendering them brittle, due to the fact that they feed thereon. This damage can become more serious as the termites accomplish their work of destruction without being detected, until the said work finally ends in
10 causing irreparable damage to the dwelling. Moreover, as mentioned above, termites move in parts of dwellings which are virtually impossible to access, making direct treatment of the said termites virtually impossible.

Wooden parts of buildings, such as frameworks
15 or panelling, in particular window frames and door frames, are more especially exposed to damage caused by these insects.

There thus exists a need to have available gypsum blocks which are protected against insects, in
20 particular termites.

Another aim of the invention is to provide gypsum blocks which are resistant to insects, in particular to termites.

Another aim of the invention is to provide
25 gypsum blocks which prevent termites from moving along in tunnels which they hollow out inside construction components.

Another aim of the invention is to provide

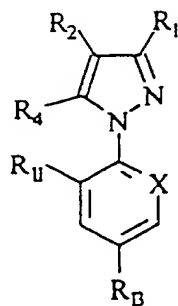
gypsum blocks comprising a small amount of insecticidal compound.

Another aim of the invention is to meet the existing requirements as regards the protection of dwellings against damage caused by termites.

Another aim of the invention is to provide dwellings protected against termites.

It has now been found that these aims could be achieved in all or in part by virtue of the composite material according to the invention.

The invention consequently relates to a composite material comprising a gypsum board covered on at least one of its 2 faces with a sheet made of cardboard or paper, characterized in that the sheet, or each of the sheets, comprises, as insecticidal active material, a 1-arylpyrazole, of formula (I):



(I)

in which:

R_1 is a halogen atom or a CN or methyl group;

R_2 is $S(O)_n R_3$;

R_3 is alkyl or haloalkyl;

R_4 represents a hydrogen or halogen atom or an NR_5R_6 , $S(O)_mR_7$, $C(O)R_7$, or $C(O)O-R_7$, alkyl, haloalkyl or OR_8 radical or an $-N=C(R_9)(R_{10})$ radical;

5 R_5 and R_6 independently represent a hydrogen atom or an alkyl, haloalkyl, $C(O)$ alkyl or $S(O)_rCF_3$ radical or R_5 and R_6 can together form a divalent alkylene radical which can be interrupted by one or two divalent heteroatoms, such as oxygen or sulphur;

R_7 represents an alkyl or haloalkyl radical;

10 R_8 represents an alkyl or haloalkyl radical or a hydrogen atom;

R_9 represents an alkyl radical or a hydrogen atom;

15 R_{10} represents a phenyl or heteroaryl group optionally substituted by one or a number of halogen atoms or groups such as OH, -O-alkyl, -S-alkyl, cyano or alkyl;

20 X represents a trivalent nitrogen atom or a $C-R_{12}$ radical, the other three valencies of the carbon atom forming part of the aromatic ring;

R_{11} and R_{12} represent, independently of one another, a hydrogen or halogen atom;

R_{13} represents a halogen atom or a haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, $S(O)_qCF_3$ or SF_5 group;

25 m, n, q and r represent, independently of one another, an integer equal to 0, 1 or 2;

with the proviso that, when R_1 is methyl, then R_3 is haloalkyl, R_4 is NH_2 , R_{11} is Cl, R_{13} is CF_3 and

X is N.

In the present text, it is clearly understood that the alkyl radicals of the definition of the formula (I) are, except when otherwise defined, radicals with a straight or branched chain generally comprising from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. The ring formed by the divalent alkylene radical representing R_5 and R_6 and by the nitrogen atom to which R_5 and R_6 are attached is generally a 5-, 6- or 7-membered ring.

A preferred class of compounds of formula (I) is composed of the compounds such that R_1 is CN and/or R_3 is haloalkyl and/or R_4 is NH_2 and/or R_{11} and R_{12} are, independently of one another, a halogen atom and/or R_{13} is haloalkyl.

A compound of formula (I) which is very particularly preferred in the invention is

1-[2,6- Cl_2 -4- CF_3 phenyl]-3-CN-4-[SO- CF_3]-5- NH_2 pyrazole,
hereinafter known as compound A.

According to a preferred alternative form of the invention, the gypsum board is covered on both its faces with a sheet of cardboard or paper, at least one of these sheets, preferably both, comprising the insecticidal active material.

The gypsum board generally has a thickness of between 0.5 and 5 cm, preferably between 0.6 and 2 cm, and the cardboard or the paper used to cover one of its faces (or both) usually have a relative density of between 50 and 500 g/m², preferably between 150 and

250 g/m².

The thickness of the cardboard or paper sheet or sheets is generally between 0.1 and 10 mm, preferably between 0.2 and 5 mm.

5 The gypsum block according to the invention, although comprising an amount of the compound of formula (I) localized only in the thickness of the cardboard (or paper) sheet or sheets, advantageously and in its entirety offers improved protection against
10 termites, in particular as regards the number and the size of the perforations produced by the latter. This improved protection results in particular from the destruction of more than 70%, preferably of more than 95%, of the population of termites attacking the said
15 block.

The amount of compound of formula (I) in the gypsum blocks according to the invention is an amount which is effective against perforations by insects, in particular by termites.

20 These effective amounts are generally between 0.001 and 10 g/m², preferably between 0.01 and 2 g/m². The possibility of obtaining improved protection against termites by means of a small amount of active compound is particularly advantageous.

25 Compounds of formula (I) can be prepared according to one or other of the processes described in Patent Applications WO 87/3781, 93/6089 or 94/21606 or European Patent Application 295,117 or any other

process coming within the competence of the person skilled in the art who is a specialist in chemical synthesis.

The composite material according to the invention can be prepared by at least one of the 2 following methods:

a) Liquid gypsum is poured, depending on the situation, onto 1 cardboard sheet or alternatively between 2 horizontal cardboard (or paper) sheets progressing continuously over rollers and separated by a distance substantially equal to the thickness of the gypsum blocks. At least one of these sheets, preferably both, have been impregnated beforehand with a composition comprising the active material of formula (I). The manufacture continues, in accordance with the known process, with a drying phase.

The composition used for the impregnation is generally a solution of the compound of formula (I) in a solvent, such as propylene glycol, or alternatively a water-emulsifiable concentrate prepared in a known way.

This impregnation can be carried out, for example, by incorporation of the composition in the paper pulp used to manufacture the cardboard or alternatively by passing the cardboard sheet in the dry state into a tank of liquid in which the said composition has been incorporated.

b) Gypsum blocks are manufactured according to a technique known per se. The composition comprising

the active material of formula (I) is applied by spraying over the paper or the cardboard covering the external surface or both external surfaces of the said blocks.

5 Another subject of the invention is a method for the protection of dwellings against damage caused by insects of perforating type, characterized in that a composite material according to the invention is fixed to at least 50%; preferably 95%, of the total surface
10 area of the interior wall of partitions and walls. Due to the effectiveness of the composite material according to the invention against insects of perforating type, in particular against termites, complete dwellings are thus better protected against
15 the attacks of these insects, and in particular the wooden parts which are more particularly exposed to these attacks, whatever their situation in the dwelling.

 Termites are the most formidable among the
20 insects of perforating type capable of causing such damage.

 A final subject of the invention is a dwelling offering improved protection against insects of perforating type, characterized in that at least
25 50%, preferably 95%, of the total surface area of the interior wall of its partitions and walls is covered with composite material according to the invention.

 The following example, given without implied

limitation, illustrates the invention and shows how it can be put into practice.

Example

5 A gypsum block is used which has a surface area of 30 cm² and a thickness of 0.8 cm and is covered on both its face with cardboard having a relative density of 195 g/m² and a thickness of 0.2 mm.

10 A solution of compound A in propylene glycol is sprayed over both faces of this block in an amount such that the gypsum block contains 0.05 g/m² of compound A.

15 Two vertical cylindrical chambers with a diameter of 5 cm are separated using the gypsum block thus treated. The upper chamber comprises 160 termites placed in damp compost. The lower chamber comprises a piece of wood placed in moistened sand.

After 21 days, a mortality rate equal to 100% is observed.